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ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 624

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 568

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Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. a46

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908

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Only communications relating to the news column
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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4th, 1908

We read in *The English Race*, the new
journal of the Royal Society of St. George,
that "the person who parades himself as a
friend of all nationalities in reality cares
for none. Cosmopolitanism is only another
expression of a self-centred individualism."
Some professed cosmopolitans may be
egotists; "the person who parades himself"
as anything at all, even as an imperialist
Englishman, is apt to be what schoolboys
felicitously call a "boulder," but surely
it is irreligious and immoral thus sweepingly
to denounce the ideal underlying cosmopolitan-
ism. Your genuine cosmopolite is a man
of large outlook; he is really more than
cosmopolitan—he is a cosmicalist. Universal
brotherhood to him means the inclusion,
as with the holy-minded Hindu, of all
living creatures, and not only all races of
men. In his view patriotism dwindles to
the status of petty parochialism, for his
eyes behold in the glare of millions of suns
this small globe of ours going gnat-like
through a swarm of worlds. All living
creatures in the Eternal Wheel of Things
are to him companions in misfortune,
to whom death cometh soon or late;
or they are fellow sharers of the joy
of life—according to temperament. That
he might have been a Prussian, a Turk
or else a Russian, or eke an Italian, is not
a reflection to bring him a shudder, for
it is, with his outlook on life, one of those
things that do not supremely matter. He
no more dreams of thanking God that he
happens to be an Englishman than he
would of thanking the Lord of Hosts for
letting him be a Wesleyan. Just as the

Israelites gloried in being the chosen
people of Jahveh, so did the Moslems joy
in being the elect of Chemo, the Am-
monites of Rimmon, the Babylonians of
Bel, and the cosmopolite smiles indulgently
at all such fond pretensions, including the
formula of the St. George's Society, by
which the members make a point of acknow-
ledging the divine favour of making them
Englishmen. Such breadth of mind, and
vastness of outlook, appears harmless
enough, albeit somewhat impractical, and
we would be surprised to find the redactor
of the organ of the St. George's Society so
vehemently declaring that "against such
we are utterly opposed," did we not re-
cognize the nature of his provocation. It
appears that a writer in the *Japan Chronicle*
is "avowedly a cosmopolite," and that the
Kobe journal mentioned has been guilty of
"malevolent misrepresentations," of an
"illogical farrago of contradictions," and
in short, of treating the "work" of this
patriotic organization very disrespectfully.
The *Japan Chronicle* remarked, for instance,
"The tone of the Royal Society of St. George
is best expressed in the few words 'Thank God
we are English.' To the mind even of a
sincere religious man it surely must border
on blasphemy to suggest that a Daily should
create one section of the human race superior
to the many others that have also managed to
exist upon the terrestrial globe."

The redactor of the organ of the Royal
Society of St. George was infuriated
thereby, and referred to the "platitudi-
nous jargon" of the Kobe paper, to its "une-
quipped nonsense worthy of Uriah Heep
and Stiggins at their best." Disentangling
his argument from such obnoxious
abuse, we find him replying to this effect,
that there is only one Deity, and that He
did make the Englishman superior to the
"heathen Chinese" or the "naked black
man." If He had not done so—well,
the reflection of the Society's champion
shows how dreadful the position would have
been. "It is not pleasant," he writes, "to
reflect that we, the countrymen of Shaker-
pears, of Newton, and of Locke, are no better
than the painted savage who makes a dinner
off a distant relative!" It may be that
cosmopolitans are all a bad lot; it may be
that the *Japan Chronicle* has under-rated
the value of the St. George's Society; we really
do not care to decide. One thing the little
argument has made abundantly clear to us,
and that is that at his next thanksgiving
the gentleman who is "running" the
Society's journal will be quite in order in
rejoicing because he was not born a
quadruped. It is pleasant to reflect that
he, a countryman of Shakespeare, of
Newton, and of Locke, is a great deal
better off in many ways than the one who
makes a dinner off—chisties.

The new Volunteer Infantry Company is
receiving some support, these being a number
of other transfers noted in orders.

The Volunteer Troop is suffering a blow just
now, there being no fewer than ten resignations
announced in Orders. Home-going 100 units
for most of them.

The "Mongolia," of the Peninsular and Oriental
Steamship Company, bound from London to
Australia, arrived with a fire in the hold.
Serious damage had been done. That was on
March 5th. The fire was extinguished.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged, with
thanks, the following donations to the funds of
the Hospitals:—
Kwok Ching Chuen ... \$50
Hon. W. Rees Davies ... 10
Mr. Johnson ... 5
A Patient ... 2

A telegram from Laredo (Texas) states that
an explosion took place in the Rosita Mine at
Sabins, near Mesquite, Mexico, entailing the
death of between forty and ninety miners. The
mine is owned by the Mexican Steel Company,
and ordinarily employs 250 men, mostly Japanese
and Mexicans. Officials of the Federal Govern-
ment are on the spot, and have taken charge of
the situation.

Miss "rmon, who has just vacated the post
of assistant matron at the Diocesan Boys'
School, sails for England to-day. Prior to
leaving the school, she was invited to meet the
assembled boys on whose behalf Mr. G. P. O.
praised her with a handsome set of silver back-
ed and he as an expression of their apprecia-
tion of her kindly services during the time she
has looked after their material comforts. Mr.
Piercy expressed the good wishes of the boys
and staff to Miss Armour, who leaves a large
circle of friends in Hongkong. She has been
four years here.

On Wednesday Chinese constable 173 arrested
a Chinaman on board the s.s. "San Cheung"
in the act of cutting a man's pocket. As the
pick-pocket had not had time to abstract
anything, the man refused to come to the
Police Station to charge the thief as it would
involve losing his passage. Det. Sergt. Terrett
however appeared on the scene and took the
defendant to the Police Station on a charge of
being in possession of implements to be used
for unlawful purposes. Mr. Hasland convicted
him and sentenced him to six weeks' hard
labour and recommended him to be banished.

One of the younger sons of the King of Siam
is about to go to Eton after studying some
time in England under private tuition. His
eldest brother, the present Crown Prince, was
at Christ Church (Oxford) and the second
brother, who died thirteen years ago, was
also at Oxford. Like the crown prince,
the little Prince who is going to Eton speaks
English fluently.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the Italian
Convent, Wanohai Branch, on behalf of the
Home for the Poor, desires us to acknowledge
the generous donations noted below:

Mr. A. H. Rennie	\$50.00
A. Friend	50.00
Messrs. Tate Sons & Co.	30.00
Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son	10.00
Mr. John Lemm	10.00
A. Friend	5.00

Alike by those who support and those who
oppose Women's Suffrage, but who are not ac-
quainted with the forms of Parliament, it may
be well that the meaning of the second reading
should be understood. Unless the Government
"give facilities," as it is called, the votes will
remain purely academic, for the Committee to
which it is referred will certainly never report
and will probably never have a chance of con-
sidering the Bill at all. It would have been
different had the Bill been referred to a Stand-
ing Committee instead of to a Committee of the
whole House.

A Chicago professor has been experimenting
in order to ascertain whether flowers are sensiti-
ble to music. He states that Wagner's music
produced an effect on any of the flowers
submitted to the test, but that many of them
showed signs of being affected by certain
melodies of the eighteenth century. We are
not told whether they shed tears. Some
rosebuds opened out their petals almost im-
mediately on hearing the strains of a Mozart
Sonata. Possibly no horticultural show in the
future will be complete without its orchestra—
not for the benefit of the visitors, but of the
flowers.

The Blackburn Town Council has rejected a
proposal to spend £400 on a swimming bath
for women. Alderman Hamer said that the
present baths were almost monopolized by a
number of swimming societies, each demanding
exclusive privileges. The Socialist ladies would
not bathe with fair capitalists. The Independ-
ent Labour Party men could not bathe with
members of the Conservative Labour Party,
without fighting. Tory and Liberal could not
meet in the water without putting up their fists.
It was ridiculous to pay attention to every
John, James, or Mary Ellen who wanted to
bathe alone.

Wild scenes took place at the Free Trade
meeting at Queen's Hall on Feb. 8th at which
Mr. Lloyd George was the principal speaker.
Elaborate precautions had been taken to exclude
suffragettes, but about 100 women obtained
admission. They were the first women to
speak at the meeting. The speaker, Mr. Lloyd
George, said: "What are you going to do about
woman's suffrage?" were heard from a woman in
the audience. It was like a match set to straw.
The entire audience of men flared up with
anger and excitement. Men shouted, and other
men tried to shout them down, and the stewards
did their best to overhurl everyone else.
Hoarse cries of "Out with her!" "Throw her
out!" were heard above the din. Then, with all
the steps out and every pedal down, the organist
tried to drown the confusion. The woman who
interrupted was hustled out of the hall, but
continual interruptions from both male and
female supporters of the women's suffrage
movement followed, and seven men and three
women were ejected in all.

By kind permission of Major E. W. R. Ste-
phenson and Officers Commanding, the Band of
the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's
Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the
following programme of music during dinner
at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) even-
ing, 4th April 1908.

March	"Fairly Glen"	Payne
Selection	"The Choristers"	Phelps
Selection	"The Merry Widow"	Lehar
Selection	"Eileen Aileen"	Thomas
Selection	"Scyllian Vespers"	Venli
Two Pieces by Tchaikovsky		
(a) Chant Sans Paroles		
(b) Danse Arabes		
Selection	"Little Michus"	Messager
Selection	"Coon Band"	Pryor
Selection	"God bless the Prince of Wales"	
Go to the King		
Dinner Menu	Hors d'Oeuvre—Eggs a la Russe, Soup—au fondue, Fish—Boiled Fish and Parsley Sauce, Entrees—Veal Cutlets and Green Peas, (a Tongue a la Royale, Fattier, Carré—Newburg, Joint—au Jus, Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Capon and Broad Sauce, Boiled Corned Beef of Pork and a Paase Pudding, Cold Spiced Beef and Tomato Salad, Sweets—Lapices Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Tipsey Cake, Scotch Woodcock, Dessert—Coffee, Fruit.	

A London contemporary remarks:—Includ-
ing the line built by the Peking Syndicate, over
seven millions of British money has been sunk
in the last few years in the construction of
railways in China, and the results obtained have
certainly been satisfactory. So excellent have
they been that the Chinese nationalists clamoured
to obtain the right to build two important
projected lines by means of local money and
under local management, but although they
have been supposed to be at work for several
years, the results attained are very slight, and
the whole proceedings border upon broad farce.
It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that all
difficulties over the Chekiang Railway have
been smoothed away, and that the construction
of this important line simply awaits the
convenience of those entrusted with raising the
necessary capital in this country. Probably the
portion of the great trunk line known as the
Tientsin-Yangtze concession will first be
provided with capital, as the negotiations have
been completed some time, and the final
arrangements only await the opportune moment
being reached in Germany, where, of course,
two-thirds of the issue will be offered.

The Committee of the House on Banking and
Currency [U.S.] has voted a favourable report
on the Fowler Currency Bill which provides for
a system of national guaranteed bank credit
notes, the safety of notes and of deposits to be
secured by a guarantee fund of \$500,000,000,
to which the banks contribute an annual quota,
while further provision for safety is made by
compelling National Banks to have in hand an
amount equal to at least 25 per cent. of the
"national guaranteed credit notes" they have
in circulation.

The last born town of the United States is
Rawhide, in Nevada. Some weeks ago miners
discovered auriferous deposits of great richness.
They at once pegged out their claims, and the
report of the discovery was soon noised abroad.
People flocked to the place in incredible numbers,
and there are now 4,000 gold seekers in the
district. They have already set about getting
railway communication with the localities the
most accessible. A Paris contemporary informs
us that four newspapers have been started in
the new El Dorado, and three banks have been
opened. The most interesting piece of news is
that several hotels have been opened, and in
them exists a "Box and Cox" arrangement in
excess; for so great is the demand for sleeping
accommodation that three persons occupy each
bed during every 24 hours, each one paying for
eight hours' sleep.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society held
a meeting at the Hague, in the presence of the
Queen-Mother and princess Alexander of Teck,
Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister, and
Mr. White, Secretary to the United States
Legation, were also present. A letter was read
from Prince Henry of the Netherlands enclosing
a gift towards the proposed new Sailors' Bethel
Institute at Rotterdam, and the Rev. Mr.
Edward W. Matthews, the general secretary of
the society, announced that a children's guild
had been inaugurated, and that a branch had
been established in Holland. The society would
give 50,000 Victory charms made from the wood
of Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," to as many
boys and girls becoming members of the guild
and subscribing a florin each. Sir Henry Ho-
ward, Mr. White, the Rev. J. Irwin Brown, hon.
secretary of the Rotterdam branch of the
society, and Mr. Ittman, ex-treasurer of the
branch, spoke in support of the society's objects
and the movement to interest Dutch children
in the cause of the sailor.

Mr. John Ashworth Dankerley, whose will
has just been proved at a gross value of
£242,371, was a man whom few, even among his
intimate friends, suspected of being enormously
wealthy. Mr. Dankerley, who was eighty-four
when he died at Nice at the beginning of the
year, inherited the greater part of his wealth
and had no business associations. His life was
one of remarkable retirement, and Miss Annie
Eaton, who is a sister of St. George's Hospital,
and a relative who benefits under the will, in-
forms that Mr. Dankerley was a very quiet
London doing good by stealth. He was very
fond of Covent Garden, and was a lover of its
old associations. He lived for over fifty years
at one of the hotels in the market place, but
although well-known to all the regular visitors
there, none suspected that he was anything but
a "comfortably circumstanced" man. The
greater portion of the estate was left in equal
shares to two nephews of Hull. One of these,
who crossed to Nice to attend his uncle's funeral,
caught a chill and died a few days after his
return.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative
Cotton Spinners, in their quarterly report, issued
in Manchester, say that during the past quarter
a change has been gradually making its ap-
pearance in the state of the cotton trade. The
boom in business and the upward trend of profits
seen for the present to have reached their limits.
There is, however, as yet hardly sufficient
ground for believing the gloomy stories of vanishing
profits and trade stagnation which certain
employers and their allies seem to delight in
telling. Because the monthly trade statistics
published by the Board of Trade have failed for
the first time in two years to show a great ex-
pansion, and because a number of cotton crop
estimators, who are as likely to be wrong as
right, have predicted that this year's growth
may not be quite as large as the last one, it does
not follow that the trade is on the verge of ruin.
We have by no means reached a period of
serious depression, the report says; plenty of
profit is still being made, and it is quite possible
that the present falling away in business may
only be of a temporary character. At the same
time, there is sufficient in the present position
to indicate that the building of new mills has
been so much overdone during the boom that
unwarranted results are likely to ensue if a period
of real depression should have to be faced in the
near future.

PAR EASTERN DIRECTORIES.

From the "N. C. Daily News" Office we have
received the 1908 edition of the general and
business Directory of Shanghai and the North
China and River Ports, known as the North
China Desk Hong List. It is, as usual, well
arranged and well printed and besides the usual
directory lists contains a variety of useful and
interesting information including a record of
events connected with China and the Far East
which extends from 2700 B.C. to November
1907.

We have also received the 1908 issue of the
Directory for Bangkok and Siam, published by
the "Bangkok Times" Office. The Directory
makes a volume of over 200 pages, and the in-
quirer will find within its covers a great deal of
useful information regarding the country, its
history, agriculture, trade, and defence, as well
as notes on the railways, the constitution of the
courts of justice, finance, forestry, fauna, and a
variety of other subjects. The Treaties made by
Siam with Foreign countries are also included.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The destroyer "Tiger" has been
sunk at Portsmouth in a collision with
the cruiser "Berwick." Twenty-two
are missing.

[The "Tiger" is a twin-screw torpedo-boat
destroyer of 400 tons and 6400 indicated horse-
power. It is attached to the Home Fleet and is
tender to the "Hecle," a special torpedo
vessel. The officers are—W. E. Middleton,
lieutenant and commander; Ernest L. Sagar,
engineer lieutenant; and Albert E. Simcox,
gunner. The "Berwick" is a twin screw
armoured cruiser of 9800 tons and 22,000
indicated horsepower. She belongs to the
Montmouth class and carries fourteen 6 inch
guns; 12 pr. ten; pom-poms, ten; 3 pr. three;
torpedo tubes, two (submerged). The captain
is Lewis Clinton Baker and the commander
Frank O. Lewis.]

PORT OF LONDON BILL.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Mr. Lloyd George's Port of London
Bill proposes to create a port
authority consisting of twenty-five
members who shall take over the
control of the docks. The Bill is
generally welcomed.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

DISBANDMENT OF THE BRITISH
VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, April 1st.

At the farewell gatherings of the Volun-
teers last night, the Last Post was sounded
and volleys fired announcing the disband-
ment of the Volunteers and the birth of the
Territorials.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S
DEBENTURES ISSUE.

LONDON, April 1st.

The debentures of the Chartered Com-
pany, mentioned on the 15th March, have
been more than subscribed for. This gives
the Company a new lease of life.

THE CHINESE IN VANCOUVER.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Chinese in Vancouver are forming
anti-opium leagues and seek legislation for
the suppression of the traffic in opium.

LONDON, April 1st.

Washington reports that Russia has
made representations on the subject of the
attitude of the American Consul in Harbin,
who persists in maintaining that he is
accredited solely to the Chinese Govern-
ment. It is understood that the Consul is
carrying out a plan of the State Depart-
ment to obtain the recognition of the
integrity of the Chinese possession.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 1st.

Parliament will adjourn on the 15th
instant, to the 27th instant.

THE CHINESE IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

LONDON, April 1st.

Three hundred Chinese who have arrived
at Vancouver have been ordered to be
deported.

WEST DERBYSHIRE, BYE
ELECTION.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Tariff Reformer, Lord Kerry, has
been selected as the Unionist candidate to
replace the Duke of Devonshire.

"WIN," "WOMAN," AND "WALTZ."

Berlin, Febr. 26th.

The officer commanding a certain infantry
regiment stationed at Geissen has been much
perturbed owing to the extravagant living
indulged in by his non-commissioned officers,
and has done his utmost to check the evil. A
day or two ago he was asked to allow the
regimental band to be present at a ball organ-
ised by the non-coms, to which many civilians
had been invited, and he consented on one
condition, viz. that no wine should be con-
sumed, but taking its place.
The band only took place, and in the midst of
the festivities the commanding officer, with
some subalterns, paid a visit of courtesy, but to
his annoyance found that the undertaking
given had been broken, and that while there
was abundance of the prohibited wine, no beer
was to be obtained. The officers left the ball-
room, and a few minutes later the bugles
sounded the "alarm." No one volens the
military men had to leave their partners
and rush to quarters, and as punishment, the
regiment was kept on parade in the barracks
all through a bleak night. The band,
however was allowed to remain, and continued
to play for the benefit of the civilian dancers,
its strains being distinctly audible to the
promise-breakers so unexpectedly recalled to
duty.

The Scottish Masonic Quadrille Association
concluded a successful series of dances last night
with a fancy dress ball, which was well attended
and thoroughly enjoyed. The costumes were
varied and interesting.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 3rd April.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING
PROMOTE JUDGE).

CONNAUGHT HOTEL CLAIM.

The Connaught Hotel brought an action to
recover \$152.75 from R. S. Horsley. Mr. S.
Dickson, from the office of Mr. E. A. Harding
acted for plaintiffs, while defendant did not
appear.

The manager of the hotel stated that defend-
ant owed his board and lodgings at the
hotel but from the total amount due he had
deducted the salary due to him. Defendant had
expressed his inability to pay and witness
employed him as runner for the hotel. Instead
of acting as runner he told the people that the
hotel was no good.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

DISTURBING THE TRANQUILITY
OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The occupant of No. 4, Gage Street was
summoned before Mr. Hasland at the
Magistracy yesterday for causing a nuisance by
playing a gramophone late at night to the
annoyance of neighbours. Mr. R. Harding
appeared for the defendant and tendered a plea
of guilty, adding that the nuisance would be
abated.

His Worship—I think your client ought to
be in bed at 12 o'clock. That is a reasonable
hour. The constable says that the noise was
going on last night. Will your client undertake
to stop it?

Mr. Harding—Yes, your Worship.
His Worship—Will you get rid of the
gramophone?

Mr. Harding—Yes, I will see my client.
His Worship—The gramophone must be got
rid of. I will adjourn the case till Tuesday.

The occupant of No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace
was summoned on a similar charge by Constable
No. 7. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for de-
fendant and asked for an adjournment. He said
the defence would be a denial and an allegation
of personal spite on the part of the complainant.
He would also raise the preliminary point that
it was necessary for the complainant to prove
that the neighbour was annoyed. He would
prove that there was absolutely no complaint on
the part of the neighbours.

His Worship—I think it must be proved that
annoyance is caused to the neighbour.

Mr. Goldring said that a previous case with
the same complainant and defendant had been
dismissed.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

THE FOG.

The fog which has been so much
men as the worst experienced for years.
Rumours were current on Tuesday that two or
three vessels had stranded, but inquiries go to
show that rumour was true in only one in-
stance, and that was in the case of the Nor-
wegian steamer "Standard," which stranded on
Lama Island as she was approaching Hongkong
harbour from Saigon. She refloated without
assistance and safely entered Hongkong harbour.
It is not apparent that she suffered any
damage, but will go into dock, we understand,
for examination.

"THE DUFFERIN."

The transport "Dufferin" arrived yesterday
from Karachi, and berthed at Kowloon. She
carried the following officers and rank and file
of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry:—

Major Chitty, Major Nathall, Major Grace,
Capt. and Mrs. Waller, and 2 children, Lieut.
Haughton, Ford, Balderson, Powell, and Weaver.
Capt. Procter, 1 M. S., one Band Master, 18
Native Officers, 741 rank and file, 69 followers,
one horse and 8 dogs. Asiatic Artillery
(2 Companies) Capt. Clinio, Capt. Finch and
wife, Lieut. Arnold, Lieut. Skimshire, 4
European Sergeants, 2 Native Officers, 141 rank
and file, 12 followers, 9 women, 8 children.

On the arrival of the "Dufferin" His Ex-
cellency Sir Frederick Lugard sent his A.D.C.
(Captain Mitchell Taylor) on board with a letter
of welcome to Major Chitty commanding the
105th Mahrattas.

The English guests who went to Berlin for
the Mayr-Eisenberg wedding, says Mrs.
Heston Armstrong in her new book, "Etiquette-
Up-to-Date" (T. Werner Laurie), had an in-
teresting opportunity of comparing the etiquette
which obtains in England and abroad in con-
nection with such functions. "The bride-
groom did not walk at the top of the chancel
till the arrival of the bride, as he would have
done over here, but walked up the aisle in the
procession escorting the mother of the bride.
After the wedding luncheon the ladies were
escorted from the table by the gentlemen who
had sat next to them at the meal; this is also a
custom never seen over here. Another interest-
ing little piece of etiquette occurred about the
departure of the bride—no one could say at
what hour she was to leave or what train she
was to catch, as the Emperor being present at
the wedding it was not possible for her to leave
the castle until he gave her permission. This
he did during the course of the afternoon,
sending her a message that she might leave at
five, and she went away in the quietest of sorge
travelling dresses, which made a great contrast
to the magnificent toilettes she had worn at the
ceremony, half-overlaid with old family lace.
She went to the station in one of her mother's
carriages, not in the bridegroom's carriage, as
is the fashion over here. There was no throw-
ing of rice and slippers—these inconvenient
demonstrations of good will being considered
bad taste in Germany."

NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Pansa, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEKANTMACHUNG.

In hiesigen Handelsregister Abt. A, Bd. I, ist heute unter Nr. 19 die Firma OTTO BECKER in Canton eingetragen worden. Inhaber ist der Kaufmann OTTO BECKER in Canton.

Die Firma hat ihr Geschäft am 1. April 1908 eröffnet.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 2. April 1908. 663

FOR HAYRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLENURRET" Captain K. Webster, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 26th April.

For Freight apply to McCREGOR BROS. & GOW, Hongkong 3rd April, 1908. 661

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER," FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 662

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LANGBANK" Captain Roul, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 p.m.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H.A.M.BURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 634

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News

Leading Articles:

Cam G. and Sals

Shanghai Plural Voting.

A. Discretion

General Reports

Opium

Hongkong Legislative Council

Finance Committee

Hongkong Sanitary Board

Supreme Court

Kiangsu (moy) Municipal Council

Companies:

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

Yokohama S. P. die Bank, Ltd.

The China Land Finance Co., Ltd.

Stang and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.

Japan and China

Commercial

Shipping

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to subscribers, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 72ND CYCLE TO THE 30TH YEAR OF THE 78TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG-CHI TO THE 30TH YEAR OF KWONG-SUL.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 4th April, 1908, commencing at 3 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 650

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SHROFF WANTED, to reside at Tai Po.

Qualifications:—Correct knowledge of English, and quickness and accuracy at figures.

Conditions:—Salary \$450 to \$650 by \$50 annually.

Security:—\$1,000.

Applications to be sent to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 11th April proximo, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 626

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, others not) Photos, catalogue free, or with sample, 2d. (letter postage).—D. S. SAILLIE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 614

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Lieber's Private Codes.

14, SOUTH STREET, FINCHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANT, Buying, Selling, and Shipping at lowest possible rates.

Machinery made a specialty and estimated given free on application. 17

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Oesterreichischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohow werden im Jahr 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL, H. VON VORCHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1961

NOTICE.

At the request of our Lady Customers, we will hold a

GENUINE

CHEAP SALE

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 25, Queen's Road Central, Under Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 651

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, B. B. DAY and POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

In Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c. AND All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

MITSU BISHI DOORYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A. A. B. C., and Engineering Code U. NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 4.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 5.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 6.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 7.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 8.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 9.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 10.

Extreme Length... 722 ft.

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

I have This Day established myself in practice as ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR at No. 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and at Shamshu, Canton.

A. ABDOLRAHIM, Architect and Surveyor, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 653

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day severed my Connection with MESSRS. C. T. PUSTAU & Co., Canton and have left their Canton Office, which is now in charge of Mr. E. LEHMANN, O. BECKER, Canton, 30th March, 1908. 655

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to HOTEL MANSIONS, 3rd Floor, SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 623

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES ORANGE in our Firm CEASED This Day.

LEIGH & ORANGE, Hongkong 31st March, 1908. 635

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWIN GRIFFIN, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. from May 1st, 1908, admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors as heretofore, under the style of "Leigh & Orange."

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on 31st March, 1908.

MR. JOHN WHITE COOPER BONNAR was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China on This Date.

MR. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE is authorized to SIGN our Firm Per Proclamation in Hongkong and China from This Date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 649

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ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY LUGARD.

A

GRAND VARIETY CONCERT

IN THE THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 4th April.

Proceeds in aid of the European Y.M.C.A. Library Fund.

Selections by the Band of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders

Highland Dancing by Miss CLARK and by Members of the Regiment.

Vocal Selections by Leading Local Amateurs

Mrs. BRILLIANT, Miss CLARK, Mr. S. MOORE, Mrs. J. COCHRANE, and Miss HELEN THORNE (Mrs THORNE COOK).

Tickets, Dress Circle \$3, Stalls, 3s. Pitt and Gallery 1s.

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 25th March, 1908. 607

HONGKONG CINEMATOGRAH, DES VOUX ROAD.

(Opposite Central Market).

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

2 Performances Each Evening

7 to 8.30 8 to 11 p.m.

WALTER E. DEAVES, High-Class

VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

With English Marionettes

TOU OF THE WORLD

V.M. LIFE, DASH, SNAP.

Everything New and Up to date.

COMING ON A WEEK OF LAUGHER.

MISS IRENE SWAN

ENGLISH SONGS AND DANCES

Prices: \$1.00, 60 cents and 30 cents.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 623

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THORNE'S OLD VAT



SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
As Suppliers to the Government of Hong Kong.

APENTA NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
For continuous use by the Gouty, the
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning before
breakfast.

**KEATING'S
POWDER**

KILLS BUGS FLEAS
MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

London Selling Agents

TEA, INDIGO, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

KEYMER, SON & CO.
(Incorporated in England)
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Tel. 1244

**CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional
disorders of the Urinary Organs
including Gleet, Stricture, etc.
These famous Pills
also cure Gravel, Pain in the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from Mercury. Forty
years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Urinary Disorders.
Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best
sign of any irregularity of the System. A single dose may be
administered. Those who use them recommend them, because they
are so successful. At all Chemists and Storekeepers.

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**

Efficient because absolutely pure
English Oil. No made in France.
Full directions. All Chemists.

**SANTAL
MIDY**

These tiny
Capsules—
superior to
Copaiba,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.

**LADIES' SAFE
REMEDY**

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

**APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)**

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansey, steel Drops and Penny
royal.

CONGO MISRULE.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH MAKES STRID
IN BELGIUM

Brussels, March 5th.
The debate in the House of Commons concerning
Congo misrule has profoundly stirred
Belgian public opinion, as it proves that the
British Cabinet is now tired of making platonic
and oratorical demonstrations, that Sir Edward
Grey and the English Parliament have now
grown alive to the seriousness of the situation,
and that the time for dilatory tactics has now
passed for ever.

One of the Radical members of the Chamber
said: "At last we have what we feared, and the
lesson given to us is well deserved. Now we are
in the ditch, and we must either annex the
Congo immediately and without conditions, or
else let the Congo State settle the matter alone,
with the Powers. The Congo evil business has
too long influenced Belgium and Belgian life,
and too long changed our atmosphere and
corrupted our people."

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies,
the impression is that the motion passed yesterday
in the Commons was exactly what it ought
to be—vigilant, energetic, and polite to
Belgium.

"Nous ne l'avons pas vu" (We have not
seen it), a member of the Socialist Left said,
and he added, "The tactics used by King
Leopold and by his ministers, who only wanted
to gain time in dragging the negotiations, are
sufficiently dilatory to stir the English nation.
Since 1900, when the principle of annexation
was admitted, very little progress has been
made to satisfy the demands of civilisation.
The exploitation of the Congo has continued
labour has not been stopped. Every mail
brings news of murders, revolts, and appalling
crimes. In fact, it is generally understood
here that this era of crime and oppression is
now at an end, that the great voice, eagerly
expected by all those who take interest in
native welfare of the British Parliament has
been heard, and that Congo rule must be ended
or mended at once. I am certain it will be
mended."

Late last night, just after the great Court
Ball, the King, as soon as he received a tele-
graphic summary of yesterday's debate from the
Belgian Legation in London, called his Ministers
and discussed the advisability of making an im-
mediate statement in Parliament to reassure
the Belgian public. A statement was agreed
upon, saying that all was settled, and that the
King and his Ministers had agreed to propose an
annexation scheme on suitable terms. But as
such a statement, if issued to-day, would appear
as yielding to "English threats," none was
issued. It will probably be made to-morrow,
when M. Vanderpeere, the Socialist leader, will
interpellate the Government on Congo affairs.

King Leopold is reported to be very sad at the
collapse of all his personal schemes, and that
while he recognises the impossibility of delaying
annexation any longer, he feels hurt at the un-
warranted indignation his methods have aroused. But
what must be worse to him is that the feeling
in Belgium is one of satisfaction.

Sir Edward Grey's speech has cleared the
atmosphere; it has brought the necessary
pressure upon the King—a pressure which the
Belgians could not effect.

Sir Edward Grey's intervention is every-
where except in Congo circles—considered as
timely and wise. Speedy annexation of the
Congo on acceptable terms cannot fail to be
brought about soon, and Belgium will own it.
England's Foreign Secretary and to England's
Minister in Brussels, M. de Balthazar, in
Congo annexation a grant of £40,000 for
several public works he desires to have under-
taken and also a Civil List of £120,000, in
addition to that which he has as Belgian
monarch. This also amounts to £120,000.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly
share report, dated Hongkong 3rd April, 1906.—
The comparative activity in the market, re-
ported in our last, has been maintained to a
certain extent, and although not raised to a
general all round improvement, it is not by any
means apparent even such a limited movement
in the stagnant pool is to be hailed with satis-
faction, and as an encouragement to the market.

With the exception of a still further rise in
Sugars, and a slightly better feeling in Banks,
we have no special features to report, although
we think we may safely say that a better feeling
has prevailed all round, and that an impatient
speculative demand is in evidence. Exchange
on London 7 1/10 7/16. On Shanghai 7 1/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
changed hands during the week, in fair quanti-
ties at 690, 692 1/2 and 695, closing with sellers
at the last rate. Nationals are required for at
51, but shares are scarce and firmly held, and
we have heard of no sales.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions.—With
some few lots of shares forced on the market,
chiefly from the north, the rate has declined
(even in face of the good report just issued), to
\$342 1/2 with sellers, and sales have been effected
at \$340. At time of closing, however, we have
reason to believe that there are no more shares
pressing on the market, and that higher rates
may fairly be looked for. Canton remains quiet
and without business at 240. There are no
changes or business to report in the Northern
Insurances.

INSURANCES.—Hongkong have advanced
to \$300 with a demand at that rate and no
sales to report. Chinas remain neglected with
sellers at 63.

STOCKS.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao
call for no special remark. Sales have been
made of small lots at 23, and the market closes
with probable further small buyers at that rate
and sellers at 23 1/2. China Manilla have further
advanced to 14, with buyers, and we have not
heard of any shares changing hands, holders
still expecting a higher rate. Indos and Don-
goses are unchanged and neglected, Star
Ferries can be placed at the advanced rate of 30 1/2
and 15, but shares are scarce, and no sales are
reported. Shells have been enquired for at 45s,
but none seem to be available, and we have no
business to report. London quotes an advance
to 45s. 6d.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa docks, with a small
demand, have ruled considerably stronger, and
after a few small sales at 98, are enquired for at
100 without bringing any shares on the market.
Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at 53,
but sellers rule the market at time of closing.
Shanghai Docks have been steady at 79 and 80,
Wharves in Shanghai continue firm and
although they fall a few points in the middle of
the week to 21 1/2, they quickly recovered, and at
time of closing were buyers at 220. In
connection with this stock, we take the liberty
of quoting, without prejudice, the following
extract from Messrs Bisset & Co.'s last circular.

"The main feature of the week's business has
been the rapid and extraordinary rise in Shang-
hai and Hongkong Wharf shares, and while on
this subject we cannot refrain from remarking
that we are unable to reconcile the present
price of this stock (brought about entirely by

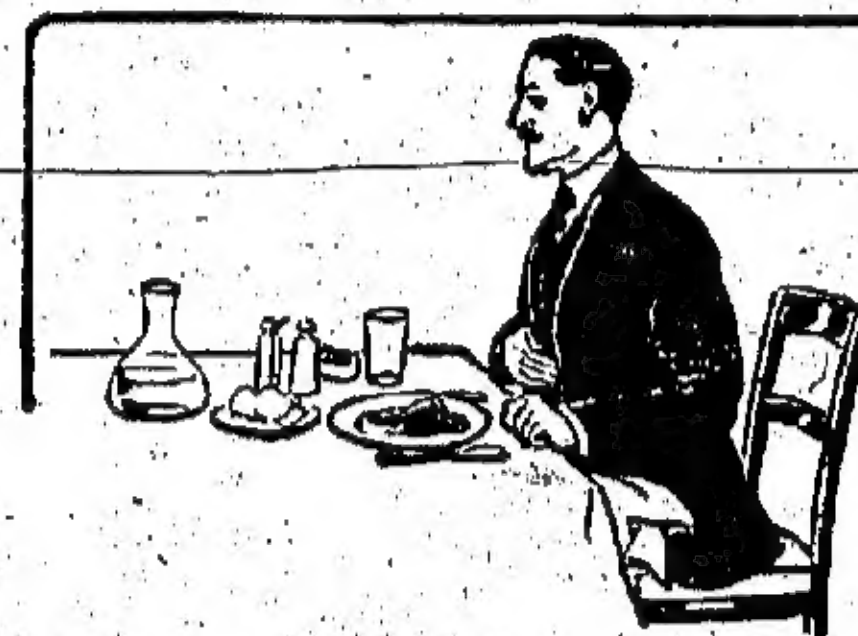
speculation) with the prospects of the serious
diminution of earnings for the coming year
forecasted by the Chairman in his statement
at the Annual General Meeting on the 23rd
instant (March), and we think it our duty to
call the attention of investors both at home
and abroad, to these points."

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have continued
to advance, and small sales are reported at \$125
and \$130, market closing with buyers at the
latter rate. A somewhat high price might
probably be paid for a suitable parcel, but for
the moment the rate quoted is the only one we
can depend upon. Lumps unchanged, and
again without transactions.

MINING.—Charbonnages continue in demand,
but as far as we can judge there are but very few
shares on the Eastern market, and even few are
not available to satisfy the demand. A higher
rate than the quoted one would in all probability
be paid for any shares put on the market. Raube
have been the medium of a fair business at from
750 to 820, and close with buyers at 81.
Langkats have improved to Tls. 460 in the
North, and look firm at that; Chinese
Engineers have ruled steady to strong at
Tls. 165 but we have no local business to report.
LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands, West Point, and Hongkong
Hotel remain dull and neglected, the last having
dropped a point to 97 with sellers. Humphreys
have been dealt in to a fair extent at 10 and
close steadily at that rate. Shanghai Lands are
still at 106.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no changes or
business to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell and Moores
have recorded a point to 15, China Borneo have
placed a small lot at the improved rate of 11
ex dividend China Providents at 83. Green
Islands at 114, Electric at 16 and Watsons at 104,
after small sales at 10. We have nothing
further to report under this heading.



PLENTY TO EAT, BUT STARVING.

THAT IS THE CONDITION OF MANY PEOPLE
AFFLICTED WITH STOMACH TROUBLES.
THEY EAT BUT DO NOT GET THE NUTRIMENT
THEY NEED. THEY ARE STARVED FOR
WANT OF NUTRIMENT.
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF SUCH
SUFFERERS.

HERE IS THE EXPERIENCE
OF A BANK CLERK AT BATAVIA.

Mr. Charles Jermiah, a Clerk of the Char-
tered Bank of India, Australia and China,
Batavia, Java, makes the following statement,
in the hope that it will prove helpful to readers
of this paper who may be afflicted with the
ailments which once so severely troubled him.
"About three years ago I was suffering great
pains in the stomach, and I was told that I
had Catarrh of the Stomach, but although I
was taking their medicines for some time I
headaches, bad dreams, and always felt worn out
when getting up in the morning. My appetite
was very poor, and often after my morning
meal I was overcome with dizziness and saw
sparks flying in the air.
"This state of things had gone on for some
time, and I was sadly interfering with my work
in the office, when one day I read in a news-
paper of a wonderful cure by Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People. I gave these Pills a
trial, and after using four bottles of them I
found my stomach improved wonderfully,
my stomach restored to sound working
order, and all the pains which had caused me
so much suffering gone. Since my cure by
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills three years ago the
pains have never returned, and I have been in
the best of health."

Not only for Stomach Complaints, but for all
disorders caused by a weak, debilitated, or
impure state of the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People are the proved remedy.
The action of these Pills is directed on the
blood, they make the blood rich, red and good,
and then the blood, in its turn, drives the
poisons which cause disease out of the system.
Testimony proves that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills have cured almost countless cases of
Anemia (weak watery blood), Debility, Nervous
Complaint, Early Decay, Indigestion, Liver
Complaint, Malaria, Rheumatism, Paralysis,
Beriberi, disorders of the skin such as
Eczema, Scrofula, Pimples, Hives, and the after-
effects of Fever, Dysentery, and Chills.
Women all over the world know how good
these Pills are for the special ailments of their sex,
and men broken down by overwork, residence in an
unhealthy climate, or by other causes are
speedily restored by their use. Obtainable at
most shops where medicines are sold, and from
the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

who send six bottles
for \$3 one bottle
for \$1.50 post free to
any address.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 3rd at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has
risen quickly over Japan, the depression lying
over Hokkaido yesterday having moved away
over the Pacific.

Pressure has given way over the E. coast of
China another depression, which will probably
move Eastwards, having appeared over the
Lower Yangtsi.

Light to moderate E. and S.E. winds may
be expected in the Formosa Channel and the
N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S) Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between S. and N. Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamooka. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between S. and N. Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

(E. and S.E. winds, light to moderate;
cloudy foggy.)

How to BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion
Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoise, Lait
Chamoise and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Chamoise will enable you to do it. Her
specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents
622

CHINESE LAUGH AT LYING POSTERS.

AS WELL CARED FOR AS BRITISH SOLDIERS,
Mr. F. M. Stokes, F.R.G.S., late Chinese
Controller in South Africa, who has just
arrived in England on sick leave, gave an
"express" representative some remarkable
details contrasting the Chinese with the Kaffir
labourer on the Rand.

For two years Mr. Stokes had control of
more than 4,000 Chinese on the Simmer and
Jack mines, and he claims that throughout the
whole of that time he had no trouble whatever
with them. His experiences of Kaffir labour,
however, were in an altogether different key.

"To begin with, the Chinamen do not want
to leave the Rand, whereas the Kaffirs have to
be bribed to come," he said. "But the worst
aspect of the change from Chinese to Kaffir
labour is the wickedly high death-rate which
prevails among the Kaffirs."

"The Chinese death-rate from disease is only
about nine per 1,000. It is the lowest of any
class on the Rand. The Kaffirs, on the other
hand, have a death-rate from disease of about
seventy-eight per 1,000."

The carefully recruited North Chinese
labourer is, in my experience, the best in the
world. He is intelligent, healthy, and, when
well treated, scrupulously honest to his master.
He is conscientious, interested in his work, and
a strict teetotaler.

"The Kaffir is not only dreadfully unhealthy,
he also wants plenty of beer, and he makes out-
ragedly, leaving his employers in difficulties
if everything is not to his liking."

"He takes a long time to learn the work, and
as his contracting period is only for one year,
he is a dead loss to his employers for a great
part of his time."

"As regards crime, we found that among
the 52,000 Chinese on the Rand there was
less crime proportionally than among any
other community, white or black. Such out-
breaks as there have been among the Chinese
were, in nearly every case, due to oppression
and 'queezing' by the Chinese police, who were
always inclined to abuse their authority."

"But in all the Chinese outrages there was
never recorded an offence against women,
whereas with the Kaffirs this sort of crime is so
constant a menace that it is known as the
'black peril.'"

"The Chinese have been called 'slaves,' and
declared to be badly treated. I can assure you
that the Chinamen on the Rand got, and always
have enjoyed, larger and better rations, more
freedom, and higher pay than the British
soldier."

"The Simmer and Jack Chinamen have
petitioned more than once against being re-
patriated. Twice they tore down the Colonial
Under-Secretary's notice informing them they
might break their contracts if they pleased,
which was what they did in all the compounds.
And at last the law demanded the posting of
the notices, we had to fasten it up in a glass
frame covered with stout wire netting."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—5th
April, Sunday, 5th in Lent. Holy Communion
(7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir).
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stanley; Psalms,
of the 29th morning; Benedicite, Best in C.; Bene-
dictus, Garrett in G.; Anthem, "O Saviour of the
world." (12 noon) Holy Communion (12 noon).
Kyrie. Stainer in E flat; Hymns, 33 and 107.
Kwansong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms,
of the 5th evening; Magnificat; Magnificat,
Camidge. (12th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Wood-
ward. (14th evening); Hymns, 93, 293 and 108.
Liturgy.—Ezra 26 Verses, 1, 8 and 12 in unison.
Organ Recital, Tuesday next at 5.30 p.m.

St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West.—
Fifth Sunday in Lent. Morning Prayer 11 a.m.
Venite, Stanley; Te Deum, Woodward; Hymns
21, 100, 371 and 225. Holy Communion 12.15.
Kyrie. Evening Prayer 6.30. Magnificat, Croft;
Nunc Dimittis, Dyce; Hymns, 10, 638, 114 and 204.
The Church launches, Day Spring, will call on ships
carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to
the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and
between 6.15 and 6.30 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier
0.30 and 6.30) returning afterwards. All the
services are free and unappropriated. Visitors
welcome. Books, &c., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.
Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister:—
Rev. C. H. Hickling. Sunday, 11 a.m. Worship
conducted by Rev. H. C. Moore. Hymns 128,
Psalm 42 (June 15); Hymns 50, 423 and 615.
Noon. Meeting of S. S. Officers and Teachers.
3 p.m. Service for children in Peak Church, con-
ducted by Rev. C. H. Hickling. 4 p.m. Sunday
Schools. 6 p.m. Worship, conducted by Rev. H.
C. Moore. Hymns 46 (June 123), Hymns 67, 144
and 392. Wednesday, 6.15 p.m. Devotional Ser-
vice. Book study, 2 Samuel. Friday, 8 p.m.
Christian Endeavour Society.

St. ANDREW'S, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near
British School.) Sunday.—Holy Communion
1st and 5th Sundays in month at noon; 2nd
and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening
Prayer and Sermon, at 6 p.m.; Children's Service
(if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at
3 p.m.; Sunday School at 4 p.m. on remaining
Sundays. Wednesday.—Shortened. Evening
Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational
practice of Hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Hymnal Com-
panion" used and provided. All seats are free
after the commencement of Service. Appropriated
Churchings before or after any of the services
and Baptisms at special times, by appointment
with the chaplain. The Church is open daily
until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and
Meditation.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roma
Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon, in
English, at 10 a.m.

To be clean and feel clean
on a hot dusty day—that is
the refreshing feeling which
follows the use of

**Calvert's
Carbolic Toilet Soap.**

Pure, antiseptic and nicely perfumed.
Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co.,
Manchester, England.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET

Parola

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ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, TAN, and
IRRITATION. KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and
ALWAYS RADIANT.
Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Bottles, 1/2, 1/3, and 2/6 each.
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should be in every home as well as in
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When you are worried and cannot eat
well nor sleep well, you will find a
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GLOBES FOR
INVERTED BURNERS

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For household lighting Welsbach have
the largest selection of artistic globes and
gas-fittings; clear globes, opal globes,
frosted globes in every shape and design,
with effects in Brown, Blue, Pink, Orange
Citron, Lemon, etc.

The thousands of fittings comprise
Pendants and Brackets for upright or
inverted lighting in solid brass, lacquer,
wrought iron and bright copper, oxidised
steel and antique copper effects to suit all
tastes and pockets.

Particulars and catalogues may be
obtained of the Sole Agents for the
Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co.,
Ltd., London.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

WILKS & JACK, LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, Philip H. Goring, 3rd April—San Francisco via Manila 1st April, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
BENALDER, British str., 1,859, Thomson, 2nd April—London and Singapore 29th March, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHROISINO, German str., 1,621, F. Backing, 2nd April—Bangkok 24th March, Rice and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.
DELHI, British str., 4,788, J. D. Andrews, 2nd April—Yokohama and Shanghai 31st March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
DUFFNER, British tugboat, 3,866, Comdr. T. A. L. de Berry, 3rd April—Kobe and Singapore.
HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Rokson, 3rd April—Foscow 31st March, Amoy April 1st, and Swatow 2nd, General—Douglas, Leppin & Co.
HOISEIN, German str., 3rd April—Canton.
LANGKAT, British str., 2,968, W. J. Rout, 3rd April—Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg via Ports 8th Feb. General—Hamburg America Line.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 3rd April—Haiphong and Hoihow 2nd April, General and Pigs—Jensen & Co.
MEI FOU, Chinese str., 3rd April—Canton.
OSCAR II, Norwegian str., 1,990, A. Kjaer, 2nd April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice—Walcott & Co.
SHANAYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,064, Sugii, 3rd April—Moji 26th March, Coal—Ataka & Co.
TAMRU, British str., 927, Sennox, 2nd April—Swatow 31st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TRIN, British str., 1,834, Outerbridge, 3rd April—Manila 31st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
YATSHING, British str., 3rd April—Canton.
YOCOW, British str., 2nd April—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 3rd April.
BENALDER, British str., for Nagasaki.
DELHI, British str., for Europe, de.
Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
Manila, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Tamara, British str., for Shanghai.
Titanus, Dutch str., for Saigon.
Yokohama, British str., for Shanghai.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

3rd April.
C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Hoihow.
CHOWTAT, German str., for Hoihow.
DEVANHA, British str., for Shanghai.
INDIAN, Danish str., for Shanghai.
KOREA, American str., for San Francisco.
KWANGSANG, British str., for Canton.
NAMANG, British str., for Shanghai.
SUISANG, British str., for Moji.
TATSI, M. ru, Japanese str., for Higo.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 3rd.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Spir, Signal.
BOWDOCK DOCKS—Neil Meade, Sorogon.
Loyal, Quarta, Appolache, Yuenlong, Lightning.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Tijpanas.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED TO BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"DELHI."
 Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N., carrying H. Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 4th April at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's "MOLDAVIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. SSK and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tia for London (under arrangement with the ship) at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "MACDONALD," due in London on 16th May, 1908. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to J. J. ABELT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HATTAN."
 Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th April, at 10 a.m., in accordance with previously advertised. For freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LARLICK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 657

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"LIGHTNING."
 Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 608

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (Kobe, Yokohama, &c.) With Liberty to call at Honolulu and Salina Cruz.
 Steamers
"KARATO MARU", 6,100, Sometime First half of April.
 Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 16

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections common (1) from Green Island, (2) from Harbour Master's Office, (3) from the Kowloon Wharf, (4) together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2 From Harbour Master's Office to the Kowloon Wharf. 3 From the Kowloon Wharf to the Naval Yard. 4 From the Naval Yard to the East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YATRE ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG &c.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 9th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Knaibel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst.
HAYRE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLYNEDRUM	Brit. str.	—	K. Webster	MOOREHEAD BROS. & CO.	On 26th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th May.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	—	Reborn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th May.
MARSHALLS, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	TOURANE	Fr. str.	—	Lancelotti	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSHALLS, HAYRE & COPENHAGEN	THANQUERAN	Dan. str.	—	G. W. Gordon	MILCHERS & CO.	Beginning of April.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNO	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
MARSHALLS, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	CAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. B. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	IVARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	G. Rolt	MILCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES & GENOA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LEVANTO	Ital. str.	—	Bellotti	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	PRESIA	Aus. str.	—	G. Bartolo	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 21st inst.
NEW YORK	TUOIR PRINCE	Am. str.	—	Macdougall	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.	About 21st inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	WEAT CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	—	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	TEA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Nagao	—	—
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	—	—
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	Cowley	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Mori	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. L. H. Brown	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. E. Ely	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	P. T. Helms	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIHOUS	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LANGKAT	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bable	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SEBASTIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	W. P. Beyer	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Wall	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KORANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Randerma	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YOKO	Ger. str.	—	C. D. Denny, R.N.E.	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Verron	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ATHELIN	Frans. str.	—	van Emmerik	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TILITAP	Dut. str.	—	Cogan	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PAOTING	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. S. Smith	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JOHN MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Roach	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Imbren	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHIEHI	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Meyrick	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	Rodger	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. Somerville	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. J. Payne	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Wall	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	RUEI	Brit. str.	—	Mathias	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAIFONG	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembl	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YOKO	Jap. str.	—	A. Mooker	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAKAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Cox	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ORUNANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Gentles	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	H. Walker	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Wand	—	—
ALL AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TIENKAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

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 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
H.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 9th April	27th April
"MONTAGUE" 6,163	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April	16th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, 7th May	25th May
"GLENFARG" 3,700	WEDNESDAY, 20th May	18th June
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 4th June	24th June
"LENNOX" 3,700	WEDNESDAY, 17th June	16th July

* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
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 THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail, Express, and at QUEBEC with the CANADIAN PACIFIC "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.
 1st Class £40.
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 First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
 H.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Trade Agent for China, Canton, Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blakele.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDSS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	PORT	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 4th April, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 11th April, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. 14

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 15

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

EASTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
KUMERIC	6,232	Cowley	On 14th May.
SHAWMUT	9,616	E. V. Roberts	On 30th May.
TREMONT	9,616	T. W. Garlick	On 19th June.

† Cargo only.

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THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic gave a breakfast at the Hotel Cecil last month at which Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., gave an account of a visit he had recently paid to China and India with the object of studying the opium question and resolutions were passed in favour of the restriction of the opium cultivation in India, and urging the Government to put an end to the opium traffic in the Crown Colonies and the Federated Malay States.

Lord Kinnaird, who presided, said that since they last met two years ago much had happened which gave them cause for gratitude. They believed that at last the people of the country were really waking up to their duty on this important question. The news that the Indian Government had determined to reduce the export by 5,000 chests was gratifying, but they only accepted that reduction as an instalment which they hoped would be increased.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Sir George White, M.P., having welcomed Mr. Taylor on his return from China, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., addressed the company. He said that during his recent visit he had had very good opportunities of studying the opium question. That was mainly an Indo-Chinese question, for the mischief was in China and the money was in India. The mischief in China was not with opium, but with the fact that there was a large proportion of Europeans in our Eastern possessions—the Straits Settlements and Hongkong in particular—who yet contended that opium was a blessing and not a curse to China. But the opinion was generally held that opium smoking was a source to the individual and a curse to the nation.

The British defenders of the vice in the East had friends at home who were influenced by them, and that was a reason why they should be perpetually vigilant. He had made it his business while in China to find out how far the Chinese Government was carrying out its professed desire to stamp out the opium traffic. Much had been done by way of a first step to put an end to the opium dens. He was glad to see that Sir John Jordan's report to the Foreign Office of a November 27 last on the results obtained during the first year in which the Chinese Opium Decree had been in operation had been published. With the conclusions of that report he thoroughly agreed. It was too early yet to say how far the growth of the poppy in China had been diminished. It was good to read, on the authority of *The Times* correspondent, that the regulations against opium smoking and for the restriction of opium cultivation were being enforced in Peking. But as he could see while there, not a great deal had yet been done to restrict opium growing in China. The most difficult part of the task, the shutting up of opium dens, had been very largely in nearly all the great cities of China, including the native city of Shanghai. In all the foreign settlements in China, except the two foreign settlements of Shanghai, the opium dens were entirely closed. But in the Chinese governed part of Shanghai every opium den was still open. Many of them, he was glad to say, were the property of British subjects. Why was it that the municipal council did not stop the traffic? The answer was that the licensing of the opium traffic brought a revenue of about £10,000 a year into the municipal coffers. That was only a small proportion of the total income derived in Shanghai from the degradation and ruin of its poorest citizens. But he was informed by some of the leaders that the council would decide next month to follow the lead of the Chinese. In another corner of China, Hongkong, the opium dens were the ruin of the inhabitants. The answer given to Sir H. Cotton's question in the House of Commons on Thursday that no duty was charged in the Straits Settlements on opium was correct. Half the revenue of the Straits Settlements was derived, however, not from duty on opium, but from farming out the opium traffic. They must not, therefore, be misled by Mr. Kearey's answer. We should not begin to have the slightest right to insist that China should give proof of her genuineness as to opium reform until we had given proof of our own. The recent opium spots in China were spots and British rule.

Dr. Maxwell moved the first resolution, to the effect that in view of the earnest efforts now being put forth in China to deliver the Empire from the opium curse, the meeting urged upon his Majesty's Government the importance of speedier and larger restriction of the opium cultivation in India. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., moved a resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate measures to bring to an end the opium traffic in our own Crown Colonies and in the Federated Malay States. He said that too much stress was laid upon the revenue which the Government of India might sustain. The cultivators of the poppy cultivated an area of about 600,000 acres, and got in return from the Government a little over a million sterling. The land could be profitably cultivated in other ways, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., in seconding, said it was humiliating to hear that China in the stamping out of the curse had undergone more self-sacrifice than we and our representative in China had undergone. He was rather afraid that the hypocrisy of English was unbounded. The motion was adopted. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Professor Caldecott, and others also spoke.

SHAH ANGRY.

TEHRAN—THE GOVERNOR OF TEHRAN. The following official telegram concerning the attempt to assassinate the Shah has been received at the Persian Legation:—

"While His Imperial Majesty the Shah was proceeding to Sarhad Palace at the end of Garikhan Avenue, an unknown man threw two bombs underneath his Majesty's motor-car. Eight persons were wounded and two were killed. His Majesty, who was in no way hurt, returned to the Palace of Golestan, in Tehran."

The Tehran correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris telegraph) follows:—The Shah is greatly incensed at what he considers the laxity of the police measures taken for his protection. He was so indignant that last night he administered a thrashing with a stick to Prince Zafar Sultan, the Governor of Tehran, and threatened to have the Chief of Police blown from the mouth of a cannon.

The whole city is illuminated as a sign of public rejoicing. Fresh alarm was caused, however, by another outrage. At 8.45 a bomb exploded at the house of Shah Abdur, killing two gendarmes. Another bomb, which had failed to explode, was found concealed in the earth on the same spot.

The Shah showed great courage in returning to his palace on foot, though his courtiers tried to persuade him to drive.

The Shah has received numerous congratulations on his escape, among them a telegram from King Edward. When the French Minister called on the Shah to offer his congratulations, he found his Majesty pale and agitated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Last month Mr. Stanger's Bill for conferring the same Parliamentary franchise on women that men enjoy was accorded a second reading by a majority of 179 in a fairly full House.

This is by no means the first time that the principle of votes for women has been admitted by the House of Commons. Since 1897, when John Stuart Mill first formally brought up the question on an amendment to the Reform Bill, the second reading of a Bill for female franchise or a resolution to that effect had previously been agreed to four times, the last occasion having been in 1904. Moreover, the list of successes would undoubtedly have been larger if opportunities of voting had not sometimes been lost by the extraneous eloquence of opponents. But in spite of so many pious opinions the question has never commended itself sufficiently to the serious attention of the House for any further steps to be taken. In the past it has always been one of those measures on which members have not felt any grave sense of responsibility, either as to their speeches or as to the vote. The debate here generally been made the occasion for a good deal of misplaced hilarity, while it may be expected that many of the majorities might have been converted into minorities if members had felt any real belief that the measures before them were to be seriously treated as of immediate and practical interest.

The more fact that no Ministry has yet undertaken to further such a Bill is an indication of the want of reality in the proceedings. Last month's debate, however, was of a more serious character. It is true that some of the speeches were marred by the poor witlessness which have become almost a tradition on such an occasion, but the general level of debate showed a great improvement, and some of the responsibility suitable for the discussion of what is a most important problem.

The speeches for the Bill were, as a rule, moderate and fair in tone, and gave no countenance to the silly methods of a small section of women who think to secure the vote by making themselves a nuisance even to their best friends. The arguments against the Bill were based on two grounds—some speakers maintaining that women should not have the vote at all; and others that this particular Bill was an extremely bad way of giving it to them. But though the debate was serious and the majority startlingly great, it may be doubted if much more will be heard about the Bill this Session. It was referred to a Committee of the whole House, a sure way of stifling further discussion for an opposed private member's Bill.

Unless, indeed, the Government give it special facilities, which is a most unlikely event considering the number of contentious Bills of their own for which they have to find time. Moreover, although we are informed that over 400 members have pledged themselves in favour of woman suffrage, even its most ardent advocates could hardly suggest that this was an issue placed in any sense before the country at the last election; and few would hold that Parliament would be justified in passing such a revolutionary measure without a categorical injunction from the country.

The arguments of Mr. Edwards and some of the other supporters of the principle against Mr. Stanger's Bill show that the mere extension of men's franchise to women is not such a simple matter as it may seem. The effect in the case of the poorer married electors would be to point out, simply deprive both husband and wife of a vote under the existing registration laws. The only form of franchise which the advanced democratic supporters of the principle quite logically would admit is universal adult suffrage, and this is the prospect which we must envisage in considering the practical politics of the question. Few people would be prepared to deny that certain exceptional women, of whom we might name many, some in favour of, and some against the suffrage and themselves, are far more qualified than their husbands or even their own children or many of the less educated men in the country to register a vote soberly and wisely. We are even prepared to go further and to say that logically it is difficult to meet some of the arguments for giving women votes, as Colonel Lockwood admitted in his thoughtful speech: Women have within the last century shown a capacity for education undreamed of before; they have made a name for themselves in science and in literature; and have amply proved their capacity for work as organisers and wise counsellors in municipal affairs. But these admissions by no means help to prove that women are qualified to take responsibility for governing this great State and its Empire. When people talk about women's successful exercise of the franchise in some Australasian States, in Finland, or in some States of the Union, they seem to forget that in all these cases, with due respect be it said, the problems of government approximate far more to municipal questions than to those with which our country has to deal. It is true that if women could point to any serious grievances from which they suffer owing to their lack of the franchise in England, there might be something more to be said, but their very dependence, which is not political but natural, gives them in many respects a privileged position. Even some of the ardent ladies who board policemen would, perhaps, not be so ready to set on foot a movement to have their sex protected from the rough handling which men would receive in such case. This is not meant in any derogation to them or to their courage, much the reverse, but it simply points to the fact, which even they cannot get over, that they are women and cannot expect the same hard knocks that men receive, though we doubt they receive knocks of another kind.

The fact-brutally resolves itself to this. Society ultimately depends on force. Happily force is not constantly employed, but, until the world becomes very different from what it is, it must always be latent. What the majority in any age think to be right and just must be imposed on the minority who do not agree with them by the belief that in the last resort they would fight to maintain their ideas. A society largely governed by women, as this would be if we had adult and universal suffrage, could not have this sanction for its interference for the external policies of peace and war which it might adopt. If women gave us laws, they would have to persuade men to enforce them, and men would not do this unless they also approved of them. And, after all, there is every indication that this is what most women feel. A certain number of ladies whose names are now well known have recently multiplied themselves at meetings and demonstrations all over the country, but they have certainly not proved that any considerable number of their sex agree with them. On the contrary, from the number of ladies who write to protest against their views one may subject that the contrary is the case. Gladstone wisely pointed out on a former occasion that no such extension of the franchise would be tolerable unless the beneficiaries really desired it. If the matter could be put to the vote of the sex, it would probably be found that the vast number of women who realise that one of their most absorbing duties in life is to bear and to educate good citizens for their country, and that they need not for that reason give up their own education or their own womanly pride, would still feel that it

is the man's function to order and to guard the State in their joint interest and in the interest of the family dependent on them. And for the widows and unmarried women Pericle's advice still contains much truth—"And if I am to speak of womanly virtues . . . let me sum them up in one short admonition—To a woman—'not to show more weakness than is natural to her sex is a great glory, and not to be talked about for good or evil among men—Times."

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution in favour of the reduction of armaments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues were compelled to play the not very enviable part of Mr. Facing-both-Ways. Mr. Asquith began by expressing the complete sympathy of the Government with the intention and motive of the mover and second of the resolution, but had to explain nevertheless that the resolution was one which the Government could not accept. It would, he said, be taken to mean that the Government had failed to make such decisions as were required for the interests of the State, and he went on to show that the Government since they came into office had made very large reductions—indeed, they have—maintaining at the same time that any further reductions beyond those which they have made in the estimates for this year would not be, in the terms of his amendment, "consistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions." This was truly odd comfort Mr. Murray Macdonald and his friends, because it was quite clear from the speech both of the mover and second of the original resolution that their object was to demand that the Government should stand as the basis of a defensive policy, and to substitute for it some wholly indefinite and perhaps indefensible standard based on the "continued friendly relations with foreign Powers." Mr. Asquith, it is true, adopted this reference as a preamble to his amendment, but alike in his speech and in the substantive portion of the amendment he was compelled by the necessities of the situation to disavow any intention on the part of the Government of abandoning the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted in terms of defensive force. On this point, but for what occurred at the close of the debate, we should have said that he was both explicit and emphatic. Quoting the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the Government "have every intention of maintaining the standard of the British Navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary for the safeguarding of our national and imperial interests," he refused this standard as "one which would give us complete and absolute command of the sea against any reasonably possible combination of Powers. Any reductions which implied that standard would, he declared, be tantamount to the desertion of the defence of His Majesty's dominions; and the Secretary of the Admiralty subsequently declared that the Navy Estimates for this year were in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty fully adequate to the maintenance of the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted.

So far so good. The programme for new construction announced in the Navy Estimates "suffices," as Lord Tweedmouth says, "for 1908-9." But as Mr. Wyndham, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at once pointed out, the reductions which, in spite of automatic increases, have been effected for this year have only been effected at the cost of inevitably increased expenditure in future years alike in respect of the programme now announced and in respect of the greatly enlarged programme which, as every one knows, must be undertaken during the next few years. On this point Mr. Asquith said very little, contenting himself with repeating Lord Tweedmouth's statement on the subject, and dwelling, in our judgment, rather unduly, in several passages of his speech, on the urgent need for all feasible and perhaps for some more or less illusory economies in our defensive expenditure. This was perhaps a politic concession to the followers whom he was compelled to disappoint by his rejection of their demand for economies which he denied to be feasible, and perhaps also it was partly due to the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the representative of an absent leader whose sympathies are known to be given to the more stalwart advocates of retrenchment. Of course we all know that economy and retrenchment are good things in themselves. We can all announce unhesitatingly our assent to this topic. But responsible statesmen have to consider the indefensible requirements of national security, and we must take what comfort we can from Mr. Asquith's assurance that these requirements are accepted by the Government as the limiting condition of all their efforts after economy. We could have wished for the future must put an end henceforth even to such economies as have been found possible for this year, for, although we have admitted that sufficient for the year is the programme described, yet this must be taken subject to the proviso that a programme sufficient for this year may not be, and indeed is not in the least likely to be, anything like sufficient for next year or for many years to come. As regards the Army also, Mr. Asquith possibly for the same reasons as those we have suggested above, was a little too eager to dwell on economies and reductions which have still to justify themselves in the result.

The reduction in the numbers of the Regular Army by 21,700 men even if that has been effected not only without impairing, but with a substantial increase in, the efficiency of the force; is not perhaps the achievement for which Mr. Haldane would particularly desire to be singled out for special commendation. It reminds us a little too much of Lord Beaconsfield's whimsical plea that he had consolidated the Turkish Empire by amputation. Nor can we welcome without some reserve the very important announcement that the Secretary of State for India is in communication with the Government of India "in regard to the whole question of the maintenance and distribution and size of the military force in India." We acknowledge, of course, that the Anglo-Russian Agreement has necessarily a bearing on the proper strength of the Army in India, but it is important to bear in mind that frontier questions are by no means the only questions to be taken into account when such momentous inquiries as those indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are seriously taken in mind.

For the rest, although Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution was rejected by a majority of 320 to 73, the whole of the Opposition present voting against it, we cannot but agree with Mr. Balfour that the debate was in many respects unsatisfactory. It was exceedingly disagreeable—Mr. Robertson in particular delivered a speech which was in many respects better fitted for the debate on the Navy Estimates proper which is to begin to-day, and was perhaps in large measure prepared for that occasion—and it raised a variety of cross-issues which tended rather to obscure than to elucidate the fundamental question of the national security and its requirements. In the abstract Mr. Asquith's amendment was unimpeachable; but so also we should have thought, was the

amendment by which Mr. Balfour sought in vain to modify it by a specific mention of that two-Power standard to which both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Robertson had professed their emphatic adhesion. Nevertheless, as if to add to the unsatisfactory character of the whole debate, Mr. Haldane pronounced Mr. Balfour's proposed amendment to be irrelevant and declared that the Government could not accept it. What then do they do? Do they or do they not adhere to the two-Power standard? Mr. Robertson declared in so many words that they do. Mr. Asquith, it is true, defined the standard in different language, but in language which meant the same thing, unless it was intentionally ambiguous. When Mr. Balfour sought to remove this ambiguity which we should be very sorry to regard as intentional—Mr. Haldane declared that the Government could not accept an amendment which was harmless if there was no ambiguity and absolutely necessary if there was. This will never do. The country will be seriously alarmed and justly indignant unless in the debate on the Navy Estimates the deplorable ambiguity thus disclosed is once for all removed. Let us at least know where we are. Is the two-Power standard still in force or is it not?—Times.

NAT GOULD.

Although it is some years since Mr. Nat Gould left Australia there are thousands of his readers who remember him well, not alone for his writings, but on account of his interesting personality. He held a unique position in Australian journalism. He had a wonderfully facile pen and wrote on almost every subject with a freedom of thought, and a love of truth, that endeared him to so many people. Perhaps a little insight into his career in the Colonies will be interesting without instruction. He arrived in Sydney in 1884. Two days after he landed, so excellent were his English testimonials, he received an appointment as chief reporter on the "Brisbane Daily Telegraph." He remained in the Queensland capital three years, married there, later on came to Sydney again. He was on the staff of "The Referee" and "Sunday Times" in the days when they were struggling against powerful influences in Governmental circles. That his work there proved invaluable to those journals no one who does him justice will deny. His first novel, "The Double Event," was written under peculiar circumstances. Early in 1888 "The Referee" for a time he "Free Lanced" in Sydney. The present Sir William Lyne, who was making a tour in the Home District, took him to Albany. While there Mr. Nat Gould accepted an engagement to edit the "Bathurst Daily Times." It was while editing this journal, doing almost the whole of the work, he received a commission from his old love "The Referee" to write them a novel. They knew his work and wanted his pen. He wrote them "The Double Event," but it did not appear under that title. "The Referee" he put in astonished people it does so still. From Bathurst he came to Sydney again and took up his old position on "The Referee." As "Verax" he was known all over Australia. His writings have not deteriorated, for it is a well known fact that his reputation as a sporting author stands unrivalled the world over, but especially in Australasia. The best sportsman who visit England always see him, they have not forgotten him, and as they read his books they remember with gratitude the man who fought for the public, sometimes "playing a lone hand" in doing so. He has his reward, he has earned his crown, for his publisher, Mr. John Long, with whom he has a many years' engagement unhesitatingly states that the sales of his novels exceed five million copies. Mr. Nat Gould's biography will be worth reading if he can be induced to write it.

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